

#10
July 1946

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 10

July 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. Welfare payments in June totaled ¥ 41,231,612 as compared with May's ¥ 40,977,662. Individuals receiving aid in June numbered 2,194,436, in May 2,182,493. Average payments per individual were ¥ 19, the same as in May.

2. A new uniform method of reporting monthly public assistance statistics was adopted for use by Japanese and military government teams. Separate forms written in both Japanese and English will be submitted showing the number of persons and families on relief, causes of dependency, relief expenditures and dependent persons in institutions. The first report on the new forms will be for August.

3. The proposed "Daily Life Security Law" was formally presented to the Diet for consideration. The law will establish a single governmental agency to control all relief activities and organizations and will provide governmental assistance to all indigent persons without discrimination or preference.

The Central Association of Social Workers in Tokyo sponsored a round-table discussion on the proposed law attended by representatives of SCAP and the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Diet members and leaders in social activities.

Child Welfare

4. Officials of the Ministry of Health and Welfare inspected jails and lockups in the Tokyo-Yokohama area and found that treatment of delinquent children was unsatisfactory. The Ministry assigned a woman for child protection work to correct such treatment and to develop a program for delinquent and needy children.

Voluntary Relief Imports

5. SCAP approved a plan presented by representatives of

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia to import a maximum of 2,000 tons of food and clothing each month. The Japanese Government, under SCAP supervision, will distribute the supplies free to relief clients through normal relief channels.

Japanese Red Cross

6. The Cabinet has confirmed the appointments of a new president and two vice-presidents of the Japanese Red Cross Society. A director was also appointed for each of three departments, General Affairs, Finance and Foreign Affairs.

7. Chapter Service, a new section in the Society, was established to correlate the services of the local chapters with that of National Headquarters. To assist in organizing this section an American Red Cross representative was assigned to SCAP Headquarters who will be aided by two representatives of the Japanese Junior Red Cross.

8. Chapter reorganization will be done on a demonstration basis in a selected group of chapters following a survey of 23 chapters by field representatives.

Reserve Relief Supplies

9. The Japanese Government was authorized to distribute 9,115,900 kilograms of former Japanese Army-Navy stocks of biscuits and canned foods, approximately half of total stocks reported, in food deficit areas including 32 prefectures. Distribution was made without charge to public and private welfare institutions and to individuals requiring supplementary public assistance.

Social Work Education

10. The Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Welfare assigned an educator and settlement worker to develop in-service and professional training for social workers.

Repatriation

11. There were 524,005 Japanese repatriated from 23 June to 28 July bringing the total to 4,209,380. During the same period 1,437 foreign nationals left Japan of whom 1,220 were Koreans. The total number of foreign nationals repatriated was 979,344, including 898,821 Koreans.

The chart, page 221, shows repatriation to and from Japan cumulated weekly to 28 July.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

12. On 21 June there were 110,759 patients in Japanese civilian hospitals, 53 percent of capacity. Twice as many out-patients as in-patients were treated in hospital clinics.

13. On 3 July a council composed of representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japanese Medical Association and imperial and private universities held its first formal meeting and discussed a set of standards for hospitals by which they may be inspected, classified and rated.

CUMULATED WEEKLY BEGINNING 14 OCT 1945



Meat and Dairy Inspection

Sanitation on dairy farms is neglected but cows are in good condition. Milk plants are clean and sanitary and the milk is sterilized by heating from 195 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit in autoclaves. Laboratory control of milk consists of specific gravity, butterfat and bacterial determinations. Plants and farms are inspected monthly.

15. Following is a summary of meat and dairy inspection reports for May:

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
11,150	1,979	88	4,305	3,100
1	1	0	0	3
8	0	0	2	4
199	8	0	30	278
2,266	77	0	1,472	442

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MILK INSPECTION
May

Special Milk

Farm inspections	17
Samples examined	2
Over bacterial standard (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standard (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	20
Over bacterial standard (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standard (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	6,108
Samples examined	4,075
Over bacterial standard (2,000,000 per cc)	448
Under butterfat standard (3.0 percent)	799
Plant inspections	3,313
Over bacterial standard (2,000,000 per cc)	378
Under butterfat standard (3.0 percent)	719

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	44
Samples examined	55
Over bacterial standard (2,000,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standard (3.0 percent)	3

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Animal Diseases

16. Animal diseases in general dropped considerably during June as shown in the following table:

ANIMAL DISEASES

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Anthrax	2	0
Blackleg	1	0
Brucellosis	3	16
Trichomoniasis	61	4
Texas fever	51	13
Swine cholera	2	0
Swine plague	0	3
Swine erysipelas	2	4
Rabies	2	2
Strangles	140	138
Equine infectious anemia	331	26
Equine infectious abortion	21	0
Chick pullorum	579	289

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Japanese Dental Association

17. The yearly income of the Japanese Dental Association is approximately ¥ 463,000 and is obtained from membership fees, collection of insurance and commission for distributing supplies.

Rehabilitation

18. Two hundred seventy-two dentists were re-established in practice during the month ending 15 June. The rehabilitation program for displaced dentists is 59 percent complete.

Dental Production

19. Seventy-six controlled dental items were produced during June with a value of ¥ 1,218,329 at control company prices.

NURSING AFFAIRS

20. The three-month refresher course for nurses was completed 25 July with certificates awarded to 85 graduate nurses. Results indicate this course has been one of the most constructive nursing projects accomplished. The graduates plan to meet monthly to discuss current topics and problems.

21. Permission was received from the National Tuberculosis Association to print a second booklet on tuberculosis, named "What You Should Know About Tuberculosis." The booklets are to be used in Japanese schools of nursing.

The first edition of the Journal of Nursing has gone to press.

22. The Ministry of Education granted the Japanese Red Cross Society permission to change the Japanese Red Cross Central Hospital School of Nursing into an accredited college of nursing effective at the time regular school permits are granted by the Ministry.

SUPPLY

Production

23. Chart, page 224, shows production of medical supplies by month since the beginning of the occupation.

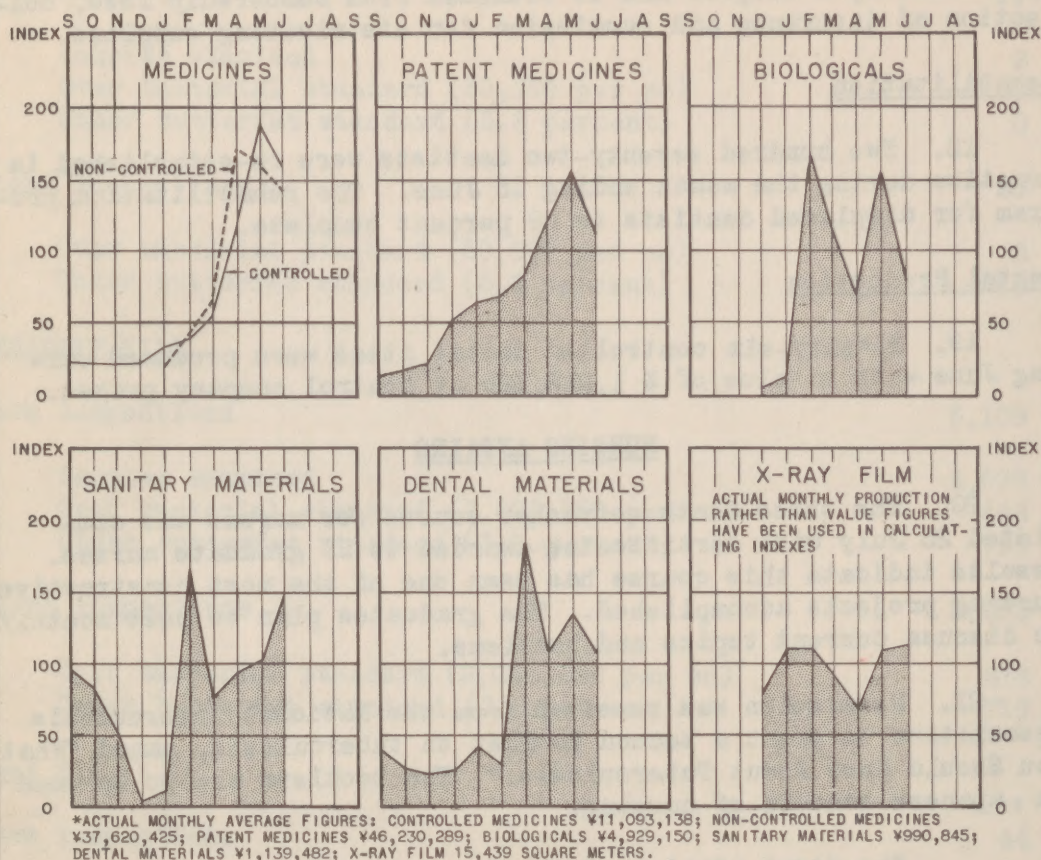
24. Production of typhoid vaccine was decreased in June to allow increased production of triple typhoid vaccine. The following vaccines were produced during June:

VACCINE PRODUCTION

<u>Type of Vaccine</u>	<u>Produced (cubic centimeters)</u>
Cholera, raw	5,452,440
Cholera, finished	6,221,000
Typhoid	8,225
Triple typhoid, raw	14,446,000
Triple typhoid, finished	9,882,200
Smallpox	1,019,005
Diphtheria toxoid	1,002,000

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

VALUE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION - JAPAN - SEP 45 TO JUN 46
(MONTHLY AVERAGE FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1946 = 100)*



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

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25. The Ministry of Health and Welfare held a conference for interested manufacturers in an effort to stimulate production of penicillin. Literature on large scale methods of production was distributed.

26. Approval was given to release 930 kilograms of gold, 5,661 kilograms of silver and 30 kilograms of platinum for production of medical instruments and for dental use during the period 1 July 1946 to 31 March 1947.

27. Present production of glass syringes is satisfactory. Approximately 150,000 are being produced monthly in 23 factories throughout Japan.

28. Only two factories are producing microscopes but four more expect to begin production soon. Approximately 120 ordinary microscopes are being produced monthly. Production of microscopes with dark field attachments has been started so that venereal disease clinics can be provided with a sufficient quantity to diagnose syphilis cases.

29. The production of pyrethrum emulsion, phenothiazine and other insecticides for the insect and rodent control program has been satisfactory but production of spraying equipment is lagging.

Distribution

30. Ten million cubic centimeters of Japanese-produced cholera vaccine were shipped to South Korea.

31. Large amounts of Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies have been returned on repatriation ships. The Ministry of Health and Welfare is receiving inventories of these supplies and will effect equitable distribution.

32. The complex organization of the Central Medicine Control Company is retarding distribution. One hundred fifty-nine items were removed from the controlled list.

33. Distribution of surgical instruments and appliances, both civilian and former Japanese Army and Navy, is the responsibility of the Japanese Medical Instrument Control Company.

34. Sizable quantities of nearly all items of dental equipment are being produced but high prices and the complex distribution system are limiting distribution. The Japan Dental Association was directed to submit proposed changes in the distribution system and recommendations concerning price revisions.

35. Arrangements were made to distribute through normal trade channels patent medicines valued at ¥ 51,000,000, property of the Japanese Trading Corporation.

Narcotics

36. Approximately 10,000 narcotics dealers in Tokyo submitted inventories and registered between 19 June and 20 July. Eleven Japanese narcotics wholesalers were supplied with uniform monthly report forms which will be submitted beginning with July.

37. Consignment of Japanese military medicinal narcotics to Occupation Forces custody is unnecessary since the enactment of new narcotics regulations and they are now being turned over to narcotics officials of the local prefectural governments for disposition as directed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Six truck loads of Japanese military medicinal narcotics were moved from Occupation Forces custody to SCAP-approved Japanese wholesale houses.

38. Following a SCAP-directed investigation by the Ministry of Justice, Tsuneo Masuda, Chief of the Yobiko Police Station, Saga Prefecture, is being held by the Japanese for illegal dealings in opium.

39. Taro Kamiwada, former captain in the Japanese Navy who last September in Korea consigned three tons of opium to Suyeo Yamashita, principal defendant in the Kondo opium case, was arrested in Japan. The arrest brought the total number of defendants in the case to nine.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

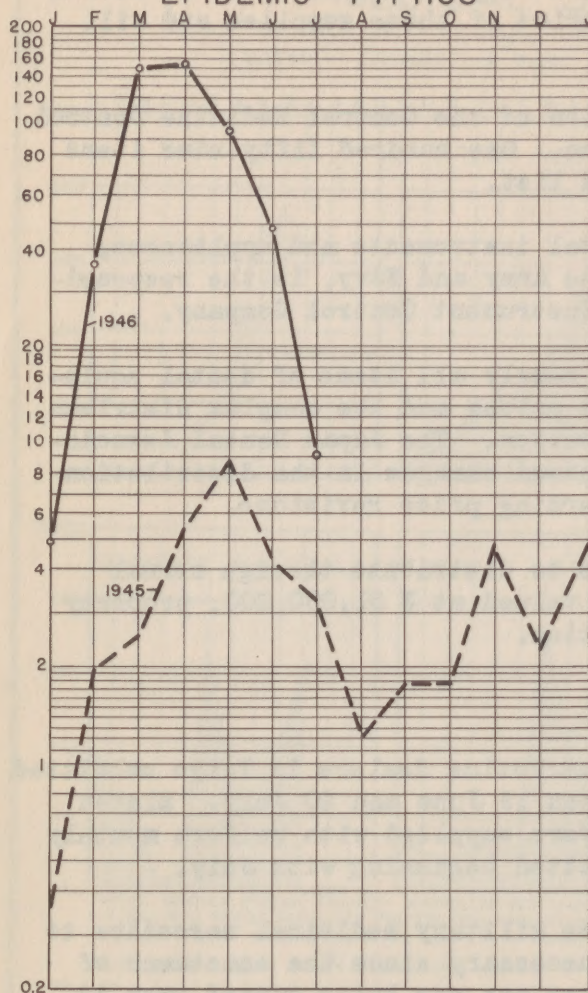
Communicable Diseases

40. Charts, pages 226 and 227, show disease rates in Japan for 1945 and 1946. The rate by prefecture during June is shown on maps, pages 228 and 229. Insets on the maps show annual average rates for 1940 through 1945 and monthly rates for 1946.

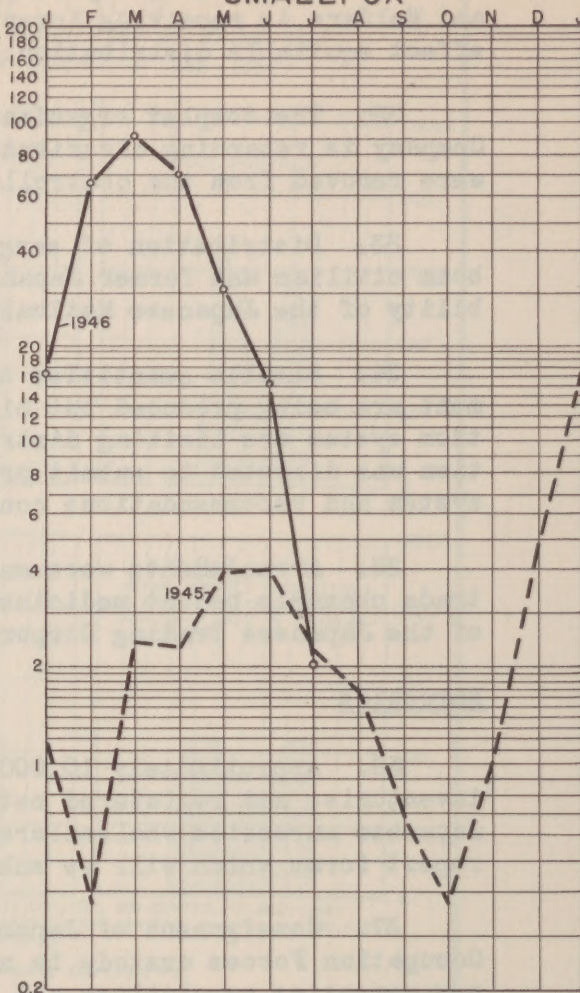
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM

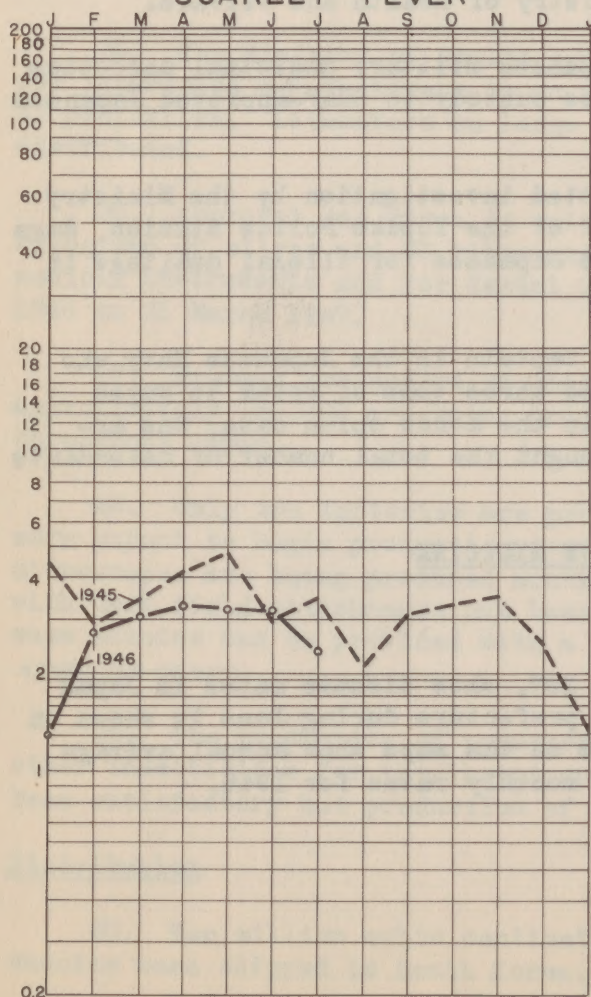
EPIDEMIC TYPHUS



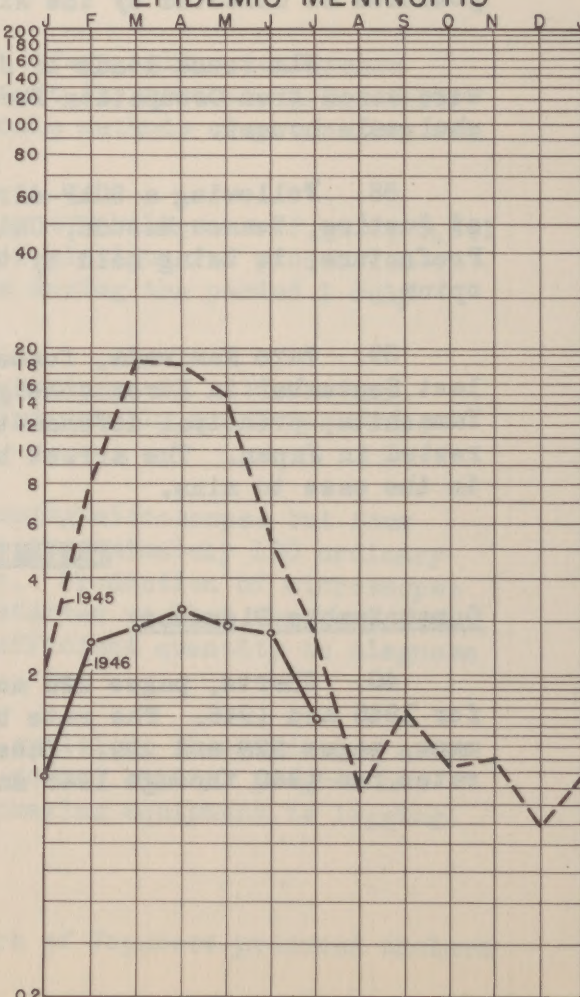
SMALLPOX



SCARLET FEVER



EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

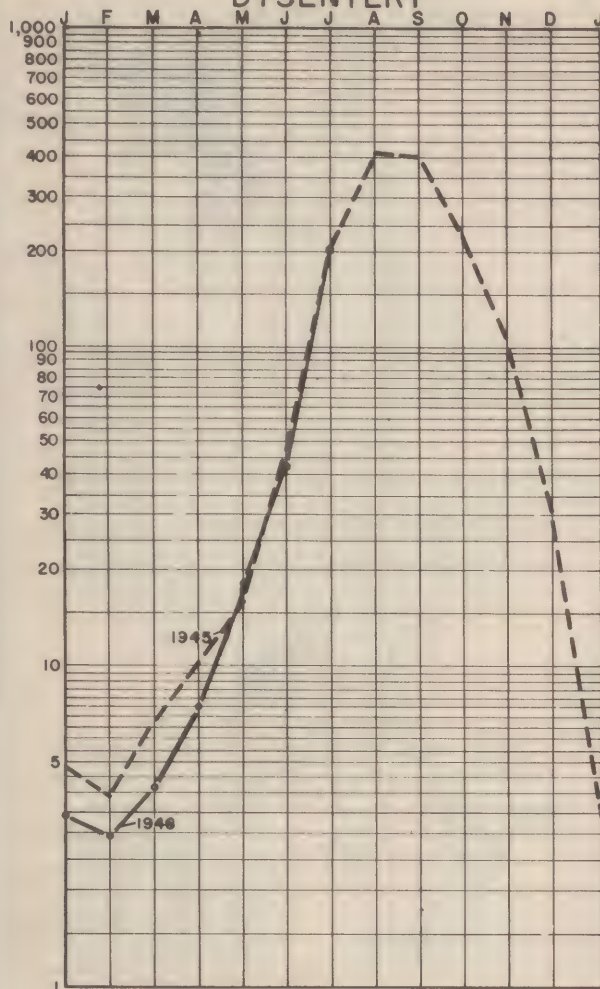


NOTE : ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

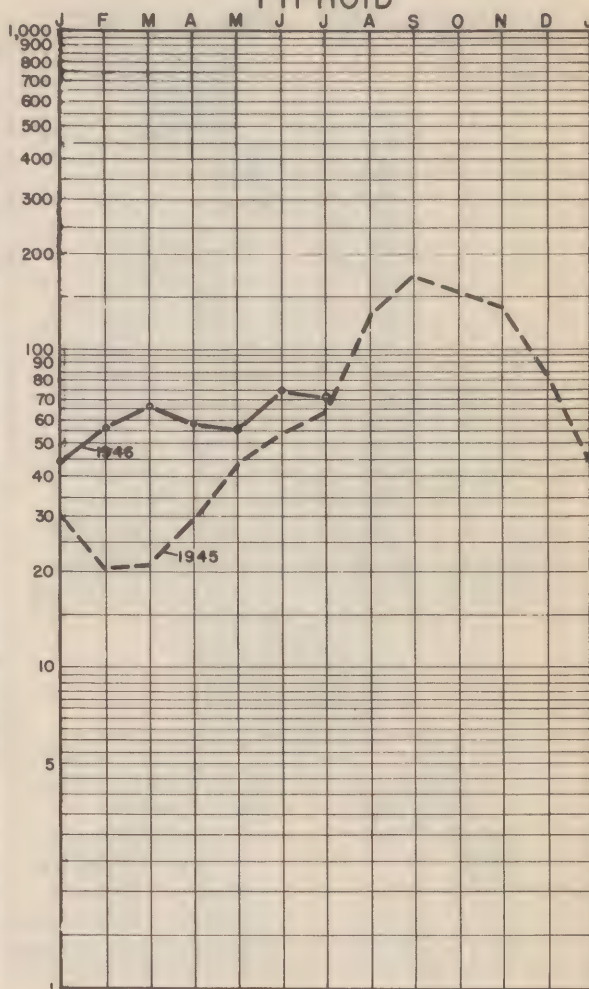
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM

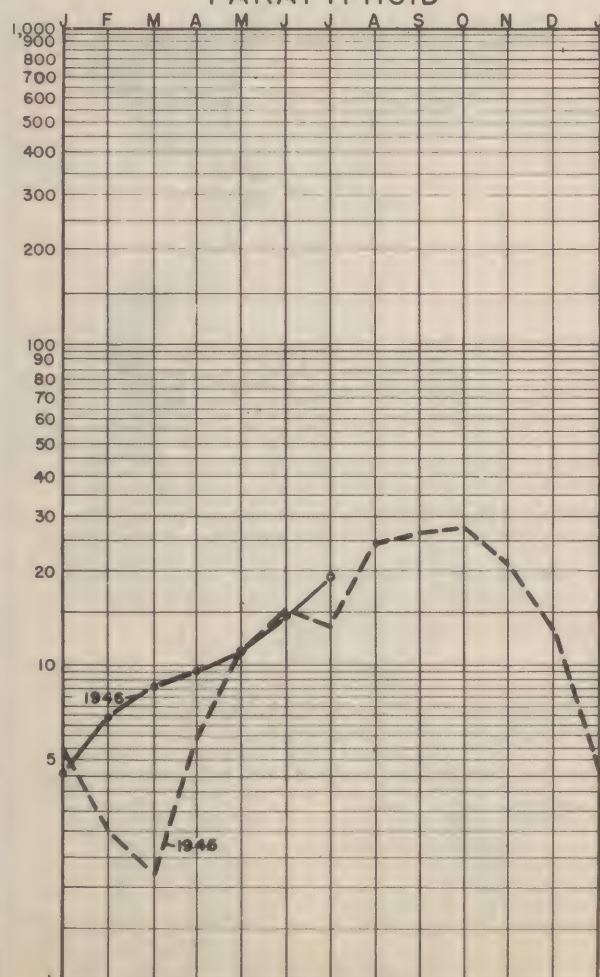
DYSENTERY



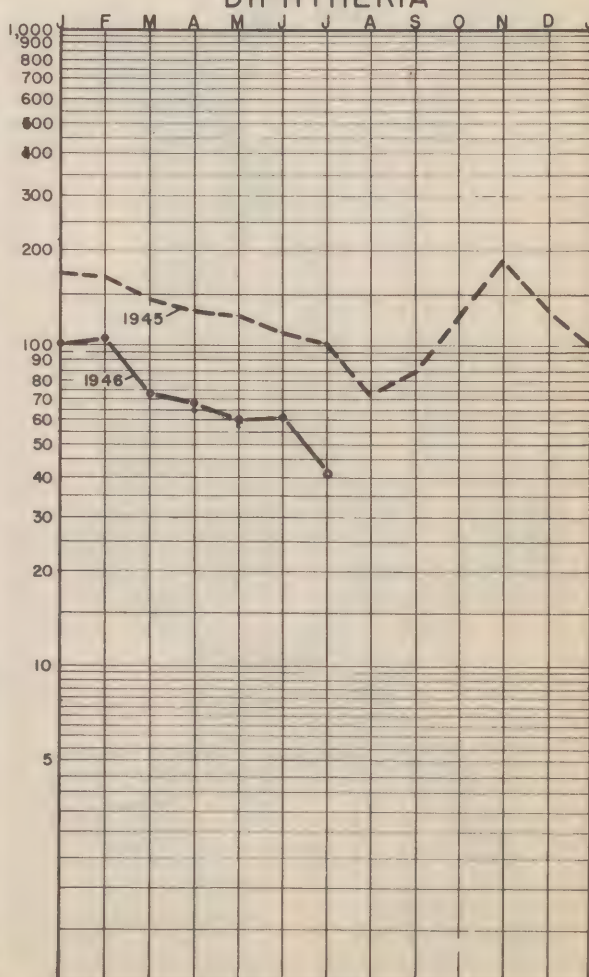
TYPHOID



PARATYPHOID



DIPHTHERIA



NOTE : ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

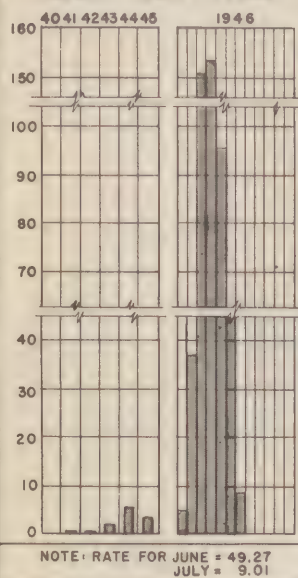
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

JAPAN

EPIDEMIC TYPHUS

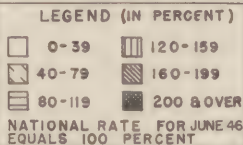
RATE/100,000/ANNUM

JAPAN - 1940 TO 1946



EPIDEMIC TYPHUS BY PREFECTURES

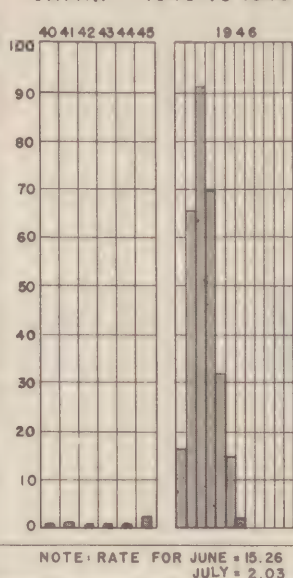
JUNE 1946



SMALLPOX

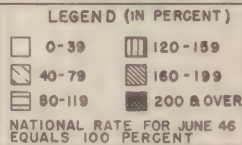
RATE/100,000/ANNUM

JAPAN - 1940 TO 1946



SMALLPOX BY PREFECTURES

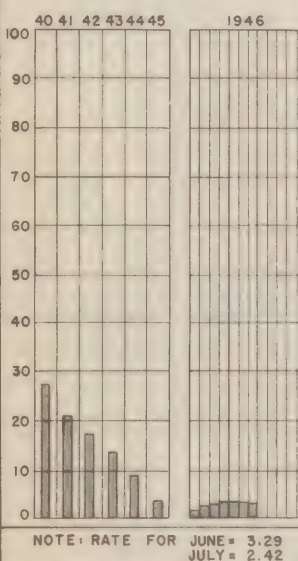
JUNE 1946



SCARLET FEVER

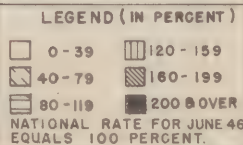
RATE/100,000/ANNUM

JAPAN - 1940 TO 1946



SCARLET FEVER BY PREFECTURES

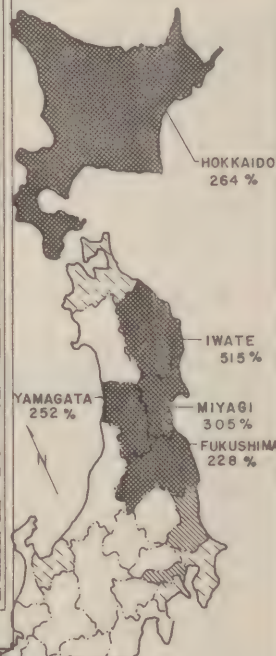
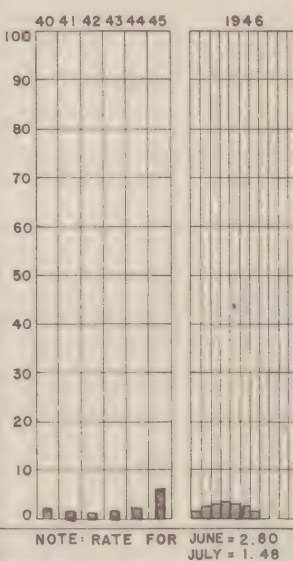
JUNE 1946



EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

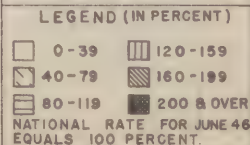
RATE/100,000/ANNUM

JAPAN - 1940 TO 1946



EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS BY PREFECTURES

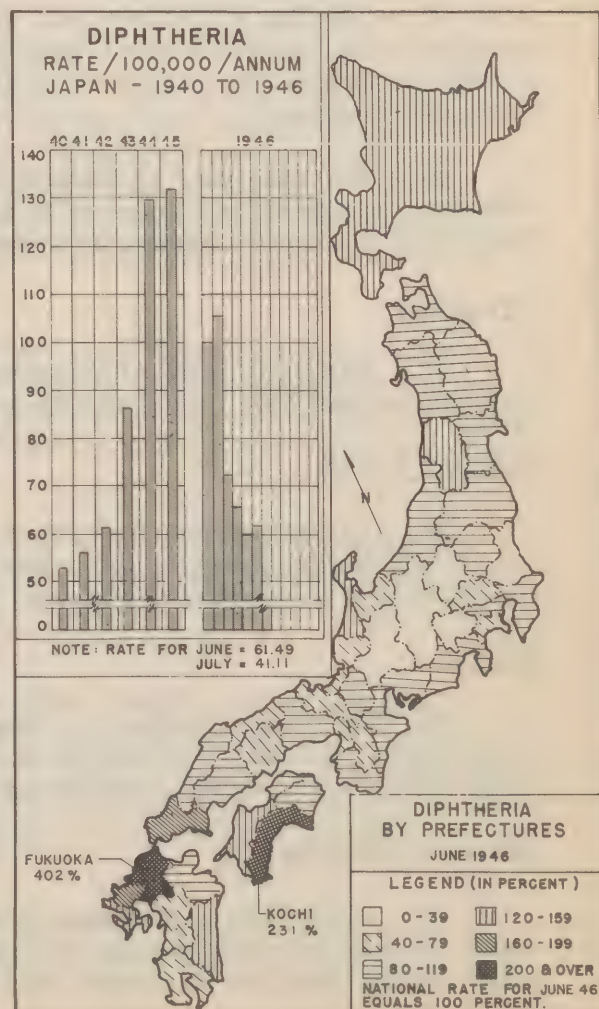
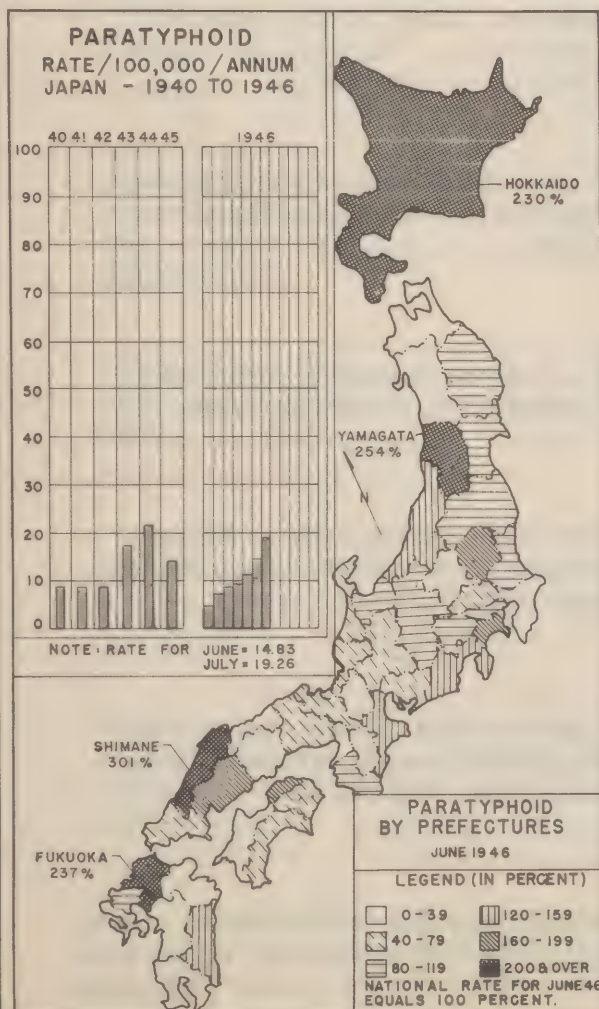
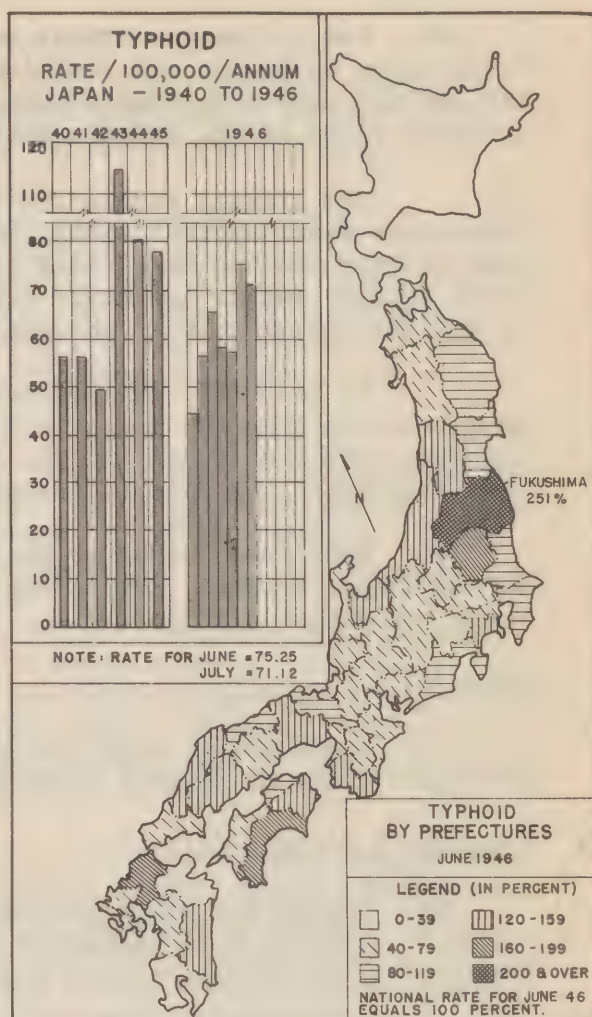
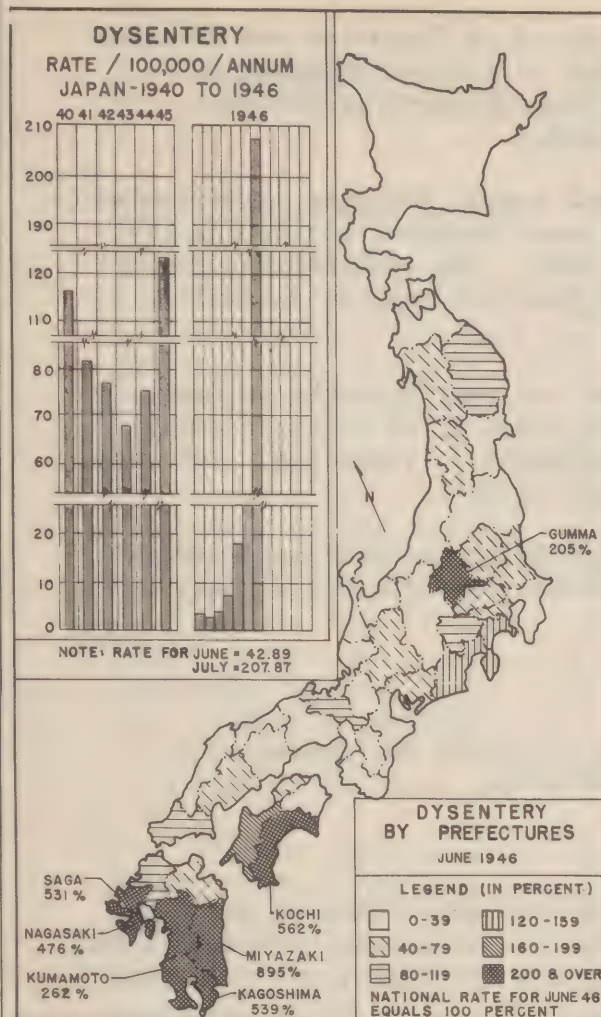
JUNE 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

JAPAN



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Cholera

41. New cholera outbreaks occurred in Hiroshima and Kanagawa Prefectures on Honshu and were traced to illicit shipping or to cholera carriers or patients among repatriates from cholera-infected areas of the Asiatic mainland.

The largest single outbreak was at Fukuyama in Hiroshima Prefecture where approximately 100 cases occurred during the last week of June and the first half of July. The outbreak was brought under control and no new cases were reported from this locality during the latter half of the month.

In late July cholera broke out near Yokosuka in Kanagawa Prefecture and 28 cases were reported by 25 July. Control measures were instituted and the incidence is subsiding. Patients are isolated at the national hospital at Nobi.

42. Cholera-infected ships from China and Manchuria arrived at the Uraga, Senzaki, Hakata and Sasebo repatriation centers where quarantine was imposed.

Typhus

43. There was a sharp decline in typhus incidence. The principal focus at present is on Hokkaido.

Japanese B Encephalitis

44. During the month ending 25 July there were 20 suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis reported with none confirmed. The vaccination of 20,000 persons in Okayama Prefecture was completed.

45. Doctors in Okayama Prefecture were advised of the necessity of reporting all cases and suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis to prefectural health officials. Failure to report within 12 hours may subject the physician to six months' suspension of license.

46. The Ministry of Education pledged financial support of research programs on Japanese B encephalitis being conducted in Tokyo Imperial and Okayama Universities.

Dysentery

47. The incidence of dysentery increased during July but did not exceed the rate for the corresponding period of 1945.

Typhoid Fever

48. Typhoid fever incidence declined during July. Prefectural health departments were encouraged to continue a program of immunization against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.

Poisons

49. Two distilleries in Tokyo previously closed because of high methyl alcohol content in their products were allowed to re-open when tests showed compliance with SCAP directives.

Sanitary Engineering

50. There was a shortage of aluminum sulfate for water treatment because of exportation to Korea. Changes were made in production and allocation to insure adequate supplies for water treatment.

51. Some areas of the larger cities report water shortages, common in Japan during the summer but aggravated this year by damaged distribution systems.

52. Arrangements were made to have all digested sewage sludge collected by the Agricultural Association for use as fertilizer. The sludge was formerly barged to sea for disposal.

Insect and Rodent Control

53. Both Japanese and U. S. Army supplies are being distributed to the prefectures for use in the insect and rodent control program. There was some delay in the use of larvicides due to a shortage of spraying equipment. Japanese production of sprayers is being increased.

54. The Ministry of Finance has approved a ¥ 62,000,000 budget of the Ministry of Health and Welfare for financing the insect and rodent control program. This will permit expansion of the program in many prefectures formerly hampered by shortages of funds.

To facilitate financing of the program and to assure prompt settlement of accounts with manufacturers the Ministry of Health and Welfare, with the approval and co-operation of the Ministry of Finance, arranged for a bank loan to cover all expenses. Prefectures will be prorated later for the cost of the program and upon payment the bank loan will be liquidated.

55. The public health education program is continuing with radio talks and newspaper and magazine articles. Some prefectures organized lecture series to be given before neighborhood associations and other community groups. A newsreel company is producing a film on improvement of sanitation and control of insect-borne diseases and two other films are in production concerning mosquitoes and flies.

NUTRITION

56. The Ministry of Health and Welfare conducted nutrition surveys in May. Procedures used in the previous surveys were again followed: physical examinations were given individuals and reports of actual food consumption were collected from families. The samples were selected to give a cross section of the total population.

A greater number of localities and areas were studied but results from all areas have not yet been completed. During July compilations were made for the areas covered in the previous surveys: Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Fukuoka and Kure cities, and rural areas in 18 prefectures.

57. A report was obtained of a nutrition survey made in 1926 by the Government Bureau of Statistics as part of a cost of living survey. Nutritional data, wherever comparable, are presented here for comparison with the 1946 data.

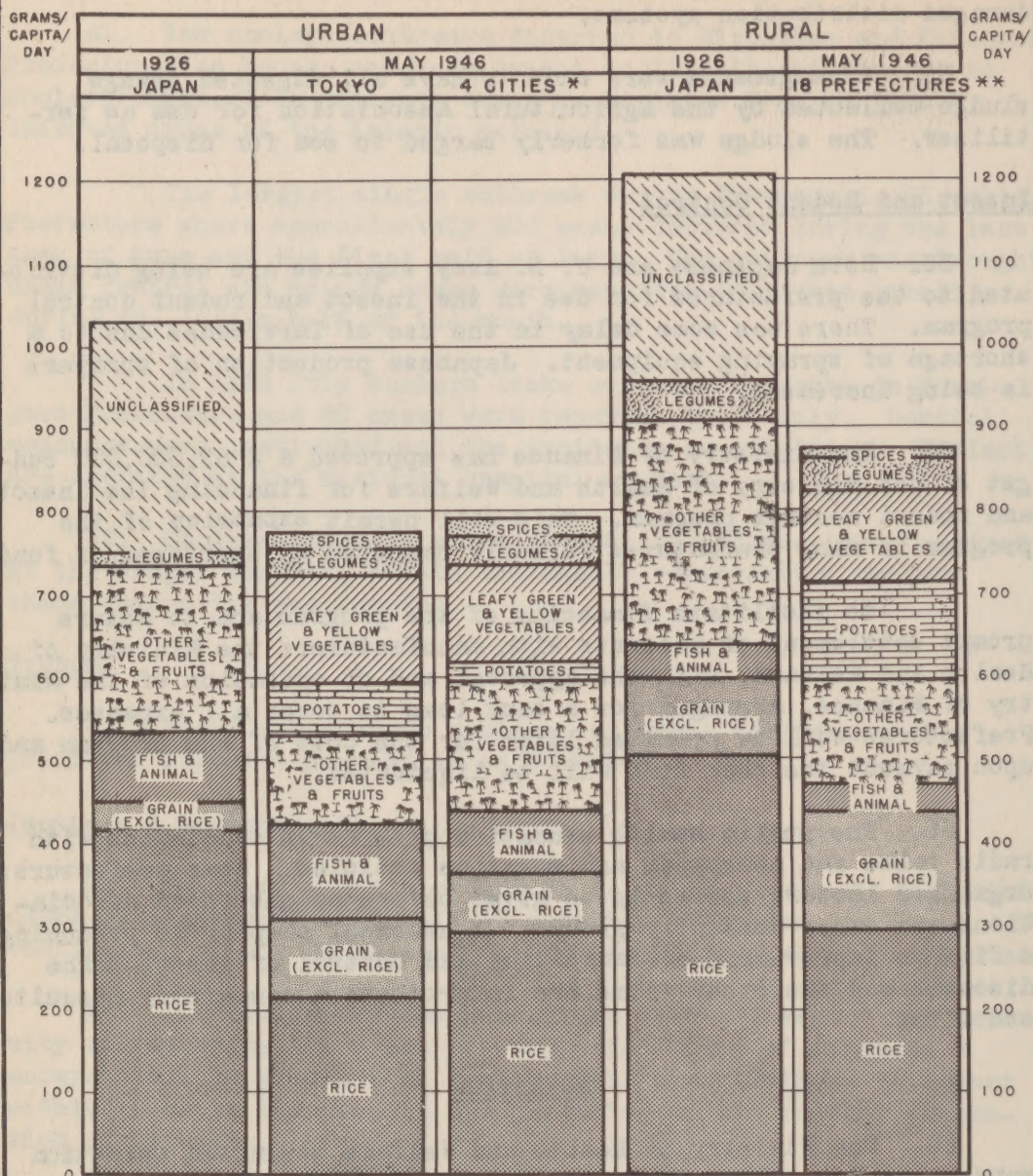
58. From the May survey average consumption of specific foods was obtained, in addition to the caloric and nutritional equivalent data usually collected. Chart 71, page 232, shows the consumption of various foods in May in Tokyo, in four cities averaged and in 18 prefectures averaged, compared with consumption by city dwellers and farmers in 1926.

It will be noted that the great decrease from 1926 was in rice; this drop coupled with decreases in miscellaneous items

NUTRITION SURVEY

AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

JAPAN - 1926 AND MAY 1946



* NAGOYA, OBAKA, KURE AND FUKUOKA
 ** GUMMA, TOCHIGI, IBARAKI, SAITAMA, TOKYO, CHIBA, KANAGAWA, SHIZUOKA, AICHI, SHIGA, KYOTO, OSAKA, WAKAYAMA, HYOGO, OKAYAMA, HIROSHIMA, FUKUOKA, AND SAGA
 SOURCE: 1926 DATA-GOVERNMENT BUREAU OF STATISTICS
 MAY 1946 DATA-MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
 GHQ-SCAP

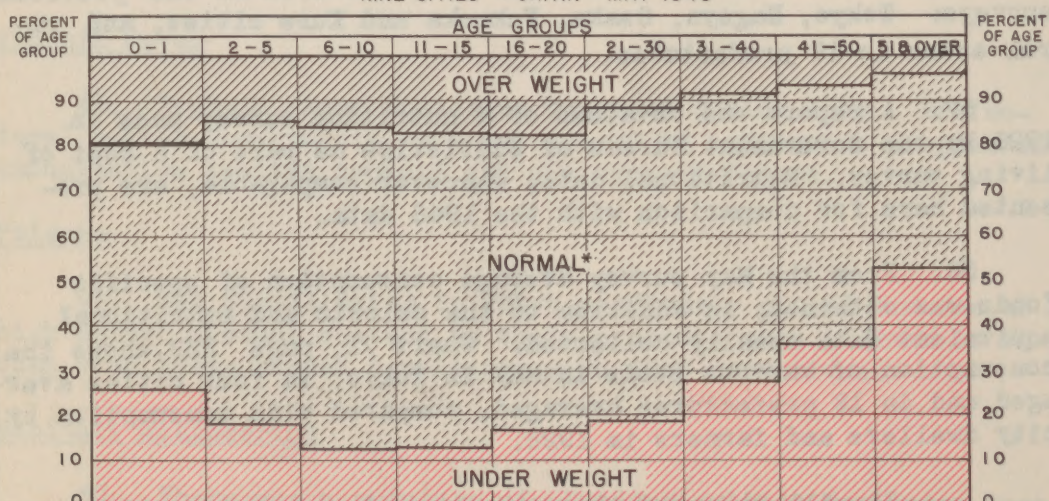
JULY 46

NUMBER 71

NUTRITION SURVEY

WEIGHT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL* BY AGE GROUPS

NINE CITIES** JAPAN - MAY 1946



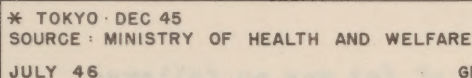
* "OVERWEIGHT" AND "UNDERWEIGHT" REPRESENT DEVIATIONS OF OVER 10% FROM NORMAL WEIGHTS ESTABLISHED IN JAPANESE STANDARD HEIGHT, AGE AND WEIGHT TABLES.
 ** TOKYO, NAGOYA, OSAKA, KURE, FUKUOKA, SAPPORO, SENDAI, KANAZAWA AND MATSUYAMA
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

JULY 46

GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 72

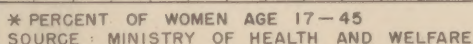
AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA



GHQ · SCAP

NUMBER 73

PERCENT OF PERSONS SHOWING SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES
FIVE CITIES - JAPAN - 1946



JULY 46

GHQ · SCAP

NUMBER 74

not shown separately on the chart caused total weight of food consumed to be less than in 1926. Total calories also declined, as shown in Chart 73, page 233.

There was little significant change in other foods. Consumption of vegetables and grains other than rice showed small increases.

59. Chart 73, page 233, shows total calories consumed in May were below the 1926 level in all localities. From February to May there was little change except in Tokyo.

The May survey in Tokyo was taken during a time when official rations were not being delivered for several days at a time. Nondelivery was a device adopted by the local ration officials as a substitute for reducing the size of the official ration in any period of low reserves.

60. The same chart also shows the sources of the calories consumed. The official ration is too low to support life and must be supplemented with free market or home produced foods. In all cities, whether the amount of food obtained from the official ration went up slightly or whether it declined, as in Tokyo, the amount of food obtained from the free market was less in May than in February or December, indicating increased difficulty in supplementing the official ration.

61. Chart 73, page 233, shows grams of protein consumed. Data from the 1946 survey are divided into animal and vegetable protein.

62. Average daily consumption of fat was as follows:

City dwellers, 1926 average	17 grams
Tokyo, May 1946	13 grams
Average, Nagoya, Osaka, Fukuoka and Kure, May 1946	13 grams
Farmers, 1926 average	15 grams
Rural areas, 18 prefectures, May 1946	12 grams

Fat consumption is remarkable by its lowness; even in 1926 the average was far below amounts considered essential in occidental countries.

63. Chart 74, page 233, shows the percentage of persons in Tokyo and four other cities showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies.

64. Observations of weight deviations from standard height and age tables were again made, but the definitions of overweight and underweight were changed. In the February survey persons deviating more than five percent above or below the standard weight were counted as overweight or underweight, respectively. In the May survey only those deviating more than 10 percent were so counted.

Chart 72, page 232, shows weight deviations from normal for age groups in nine cities in May. In all age groups except those over 40 two thirds or more of the people examined were of normal weight or above.